

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

No. 1036

## The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

**ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.**

Terms, \$2 00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 75 cents; three weeks, \$1.50; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter. Less than three months, one square 3 mos. \$4.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$20.00 One square 5 mos. 5.00 Half column 1 year 35.00 One square 1 year 10.00 One column 5 mos. 36.00 Two squares 1 year 12.00 One column 1 year 60.00

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4.00 a year.

Advertisements to the extent of a quarter column regularly through the year, will be entitled to have their cards in Directory without extra charge.

Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 75 cents per line. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents per line. When a postscript is added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

**Job Printing**—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blankets, Bill Heads, and other varieties of Printing and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

**Cards**—We have a Ruggles Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest and most artistic manner, and at the lowest price possible. Business cards of all descriptions and property, Certificates, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

## Business Directory.

- MISS E. A. HORAN**  
PREPARED to manufacture all kinds of Hair Jewellery. Residence on Detroit Street, opposite Agricultural Hall. 601/1022
- W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office in Dr. Haven's Block, a door east of Cook's Hotel, opposite the corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- W. E. LOCKARD,**  
ATTORNEY at LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC.—Office in the law office of Messrs. Haven, Waterhouse & Co. in New Block, East of Cook's Hotel, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- C. H. MILLEN,**  
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.
- PHILIP BACH,**  
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main st., Ann Arbor.
- RISDON & HENDERSON,**  
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, House-furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c. &c., New Block, Main st.
- A. J. SUTHERLAND,**  
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 624 1/2
- WILLIAM LEWITT,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office at his residence, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division street.
- M. GUTTERMAN & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 3, Phoenix Block, Main street.
- WM. WAGNER,**  
DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Phoenix Block, Main street.
- SLAWSON & SON,**  
GROCERIES, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Waterbury, Soap, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.
- SCOTT & LOOMIS,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER and Photographer Artists, in the rooms over Campbell's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. Perfect tinting and coloring.
- C. B. PORTER,**  
SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Piersen's Store. All calls promptly attended to. 1st 1/2
- MACK & SCHMID,**  
DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., Main and Liberty st.
- ANDREW BELL,**  
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 886
- D. CRAMER,**  
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW. Agent for the Phoenix Fire and Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Collecting and collecting promptly attended to. Office over Stubbins & Wilson's Store.
- M. C. STANLEY,**  
Photographic Artist.  
Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c., &c., in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 956 1/2
- D. DEFOREST,**  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lamb's Lath, Shingles, Sashes, Blinds, Water-Lines, Glass River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other articles of building materials, and collecting promptly attended to. In Detroit, a few miles from the railroad depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.
- LUMBER YARD!**  
**C. KRAPP,**  
Has a large and well-stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the south part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c. Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit. CONRAD KRAPP, 936 1/2
- NEW MUSIC STORE!**  
27 1/2 N. B. Street, between Main and Huron. Persons wishing to buy Pianos or Melodeons, should go to WILSON'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction to purchasers, and takes pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in seeing that he has given the best of satisfaction to his customers, and to all in all cases. Any Piano that he furnishes that purchaser may require. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be undersold.

## AUTUMN SUNSHINE.

Mild as the glances of angel eyes,  
Soft as the kisses of first born love,  
Down through the haze of these Autumn skies  
Comes the glad sunshine from realms above.  
Beautiful pictures it sketcheth now,  
Touched with the glowing hues of old,  
Painting the valley and mountain's brow  
Over with purple and red and gold.  
Whispers of beauty the spirit fills,  
Tales of a land that faded never,  
Sunshine that glideth the beautiful hills,  
Just over the bank of a crystal river.  
Beautiful rest for the weary soul—  
Earth had no beauty akin to this—  
Antheims of gladness forever roll  
Over those halcyon plains of bliss.  
Down the steep of life's western hill,  
Beautiful sunshine of hope and light,  
Every shadow and hope dispel,  
Lift my spirit from realms of night.  
Soft as the beams of the Autumn sun,  
Sweet as the death of the summer flowers,  
Gather my jewels one by one,  
Take my soul to those fadeless bowers.

## AS YOU HAVE OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Frazier sat reading, in his counting-room. He was in the midst of a piece of interesting news, when a lad came to the door and said—"Do you want a boy, sir?"  
Without lifting his eyes from the paper, Mr. Frazier answered "No," to the applicant, and in rather a rough way.  
Before the lad had reached the street, conscience had compelled the merchant to listen to a rebuking sentence.  
"You might have spoken kindly to the poor boy, at least," said conscience.  
"This is an opportunity!"  
Mr. Frazier let the paper fall before his eyes, and turned to look at the lad. He was small—but clean. The merchant tapped at one of the windows of the counting room, and the boy glanced back over his shoulder. A sign from the merchant caused him to return.  
"What did you say, just now?"  
"Do you want a boy, sir?" The lad repeated the words he had spoken, hesitatingly, a few minutes before.  
Mr. Frazier looked at him with a suddenly awakened interest. He had a fair, girlish face, dark brown eyes and hair, and though slender and delicate in appearance, stood erect, with a manliness of aspect that showed him to be already conscious of duty in the world. But there did not seem to be much of that stuff in him that is needed for the battle of life.  
"Take a chair," said Mr. Frazier, an involuntary respect for the lad getting possession of his mind.  
The boy sat down, with his large, clear eyes fixed on the merchant's face.  
"How old are you?"  
"I was twelve last month, sir," replied the boy.  
"What splendid eyes," said the merchant to himself. "And I've seen them before, dark and lustrous as a woman's."  
Away back in the past the thoughts of Mr. Frazier went borne on the light from those beautiful eyes; and for some moments he forgot the present in the past. But when he came back into the present again, he had a softer heart toward the stranger lad.  
"You should go to school for a year or two longer," he said.  
"I must help my mother," replied the lad.  
"Is your mother very poor?"  
"Yes, sir, and she's sick."  
The lad's voice shook a little, and his soft, woman's eyes grew brighter in tears that filled them.  
Mr. Frazier had already forgotten the point of interest in the news, after which his mind was searching when the boy interrupted him. "I don't want a lad myself," said Mr. Frazier, "but maybe I can speak a good word for you, and that would help you, you know. I think you would make an honest and useful lad.—But you are not strong."  
"Oh, yes, sir, I'm strong!" And the boy stood up in a brave spirit.  
The merchant looked at him with a steadily increasing interest.  
"What is your name?" he asked.  
"Charles Leonard, sir."  
There was an instant change in the merchant's manner, and he turned his face so far away that the boy's eyes could not see its expression. For a long time he sat still and silent—so long that the boy wondered.  
"Is your father living?" Mr. Frazier did not look at the boy, but still kept his face away. His voice was low, and not very even.  
"No, sir. He died four years ago."  
"Where?" The voice was quick and firmer.  
"In London, sir."  
"How long since you came to America?"  
"Two years."  
"Have you been in this city ever since?"  
"No, sir. We came here with my uncle, a year ago. But he died a month after our arrival.  
There came another long silence, in which the lad was not able to see the merchant's countenance. But when he did look at him again, there was such a new and kind expression in the eyes, which seemed almost to devour his face, that he felt assurance in his heart that Mr. Frazier was a good man and would be a friend to his mother.  
"Sit there for a little while," said Mr. Frazier, and, turning to his desk, he wrote a brief note, in which, without permitting the lad to see what he was doing, he enclosed two or three bank bills.  
"Take this to your mother," he said, handing the note to the lad.  
"You'll try and get me a place, sir, won't you?" The little boy lifted to him an appealing look.  
"Oh, yes. You shall have a good place. But stay; you have not told me where you live."

## At No. — Melon Street.

"Very well," Mr. Frazier noted the street and number. "And now take that note to your mother."  
The merchant did not resume his newspaper after the lad departed. He had lost his interest in its contents. For a time he sat with his face so that no one saw its expression. If spoken to on any matter he answered briefly, and with nothing of his usual interest in business. The change in him was so marked that one of his partners asked him if he were not well. "Feel a little dull," he evasively answered.  
Before his usual time Mr. Frazier left his store and went home. As he opened the door of his dwelling, distressed cries and sobbings of a child came with an unpleasant sound upon his ears. He went up stairs with two or three long strides and entered the nursery from which the cries came.  
"What is the matter, darling?" he said, as he caught the weeping one in his arms. "What ails my little Maggie?"  
"Oh, pa! papa!" sobbed the child, clinging to his neck, and leaning her wet face close to his.  
"Jane," said Mr. Frazier, looking at the nurse and speaking with some sternness of manner, "why is Maggie crying in this manner?" The girl was not excited, but pale.  
"She has been naughty," was the answer.  
"No, pa! I ain't been naughty," said the child, indignantly. "I didn't want to stay here all alone, and she pinched and slapped me so hard. Oh, pa!" And the child's wail rang out again, and she clung to his neck, sobbing.  
"Has she ever pinched and slapped you before?" asked the father.  
"She does it most every day," answered the little girl.  
"Why haven't you told me?"  
"She said she'd throw me out of the window if I told! Oh, dear! Don't let her do it, papa!"  
"It's a lie!" exclaimed the nurse, passionately.  
"Just look at my poor leg, papa." The child said this in a hushed whisper, with her lips close to her father's ears.  
Mr. Frazier sat down, and baring the child's leg to the hip, saw that it was covered with blue and green spots; all above the knee there were not less than a dozen of those distinguished marks. He examined the other leg, and found it in the same condition.  
Mr. Frazier loved that child with a deep tenderness. She was his all to love. Her mother, between whom and himself there had never been any sympathy, died two years before, and since that time his precious darling—the apple of his eye—had been left to the tender mercies of hired nurses, over whose conduct it was impossible for him to have any right observation. He had often feared that Maggie was neglected—often troubled himself on her account—but a suspicion of cruelty like this never came into his imagination as possible.  
Mr. Frazier was profoundly disturbed; but even in his passion he was calm.  
"Jane," he said, sternly, "I wish you to leave the house immediately."  
Mr. Frazier rang the bell, and to the waiter who answered it he said:  
"See that Jane leaves the house at once. I have discharged her. Send her trunk wherever she may wish it taken. Here is the money that is due. I must not see her again."  
As the waiter left the room, Mr. Frazier hugged his child to his breast tightly again, and kissed her with an eagerness of manner that was unusual with him. He was fond but quiet in his caresses. Now the sleeping impulses of a strong heart were all awakened, alive.

## Spiritualism vs. Jugglery.

The Paris correspondent of the *Dublin Express* says:  
"Dr. Lynn, the son of an English clergyman, following the bent of a roving disposition, at an early age left his country, and has returned, after eight years' absence, skilled in every department of the 'occult art.' Whatever the Hindoo juggler or the Japanese wonder-workers could impart he has acquired and his lithesome fingers can accomplish. More important still, whatever the most highly gifted of the spiritualists and their families can perform shrouded in darkness he can repeat, without confederate or mechanical contrivances, in the open day.  
"Dr. Lynn, during a brief visit to London gave three private sances, at two of which I was present. Avoiding the toy-tricks of professors of magic who come from various points of the compass and astonish children of every grade, his programme is stored with eastern novelties, and his performance is the perfection of sleight of hand.—The closest observer is baffled by his astounding dexterity, and the ease and grace with which the most difficult feat is accomplished are as admirable as the dexterity is marvelous.  
"I will mention but one or two items. A graphic writer upon Japan some time since made the world acquainted with the most graceful and beautiful, and at the same time wonderful, of all the feats performed by the jugglers of that country. They were the top and butterfly tricks. A top is sent spinning in the air; on its descent it is caught on the point of a sword, where it whirls merrily; then it is brought along the keen edge to the handle; then it renews its flight to be again caught; and ultimately it is sent, like a miniature Blonidin, across a silken thread which is invisible to the audience; sometimes, it descends the slack, sometimes ascends the hill, but is always sure of foot, and waits its way over the narrow path, from the boxes of a theatre to the back of the stage, as readily as across a drawing room.  
"The butterfly is cut out of many-colored paper, and fly about as if endowed with life. In obedience to the wave of a fan they fly high or fly low; now they flutter over a lady's bouquet, now they light upon the spray of a wreath, now gyrate, moth-like, round gas-jets. This feat alone is sufficient to take the town by storm.  
"But what will be said of the greatest of the spiritualist tricks, viz; the writing on the arm? Let me briefly state my own experience of it. I was requested by Dr. Lynn to write the name of any person, of any country, who has died since the world began. I did so in a remote part of the room, before leaving which I tightly folded the paper on which the name was written until it resembled a doctor's pill, and placed it on the table, where it remained in presence of and close to all present, except Dr. Lynn. That he did not touch it, and that he had no means of ascertaining what the name was beyond the meager hint to be derived from a reply to his question of how many words and letters it comprised, I can positively vouch. Within two minutes the name was traced upon his arm, and in letters which I may say so, were an enlarged *fac simile* of my own. Five other names were written by five different persons selected at random, and with a precisely similar result. On the previous evening thirteen ladies were present, as well as a number of professional men—lights of medical science; a name was written by each lady, and thirteen times, to the unexpressed amazement of all present, the writing on the crumpled paper in the lady's hand. This was Foster's great spiritual trick, and it is to the credit of Dr. Lynn that utterly disclaims and laughs at the idea of spiritual agency in its performance."  
Uses of Bones for Soup.  
If the stock meet happen to be devoid of bone, it is necessary to supply the deficiency, but with the exercise of common forethought, there ought to be plenty of bone liquor in every kitchen. It is not simply for its gelatinous quality that bone liquor is desirable, neither is it merely economical, although in the latter view the saving is not inconsiderable. But bones contain mineral substances that are as essential to the strength of the frame as any other description of nourishment. Without these "babes get rickets, young ladies acquire crooked spines, fathers get gouty, and mothers have palpitations—a sad chapter of accidents, truly, and all because it is easier to throw bones into the dust-hole, or supposed to be more profitable to sell them to the rag man! In order to extract the full amount of value from bones, they should be broken into as many pieces as practicable, and boiled in a digester for nine hours.  
Again, with regard to vegetables.—Something beyond an agreeable flavor is given to soup by their addition. Carrots, turnips, etc., contain a large quantity of potash, by the exclusion of which from our food it would be easy to create unsightly skin complaints. On this account, the water in which such vegetables are boiled should not be thrown down the sink.  
A REMARKABLE DECISION.—In New Orleans lately, Judge Duplantier decided that the value of a pew in church might depend in a great degree on the "legitimate pride of the father to establish a gifted daughter with the benefit to be derived from the conspicuous position in question."  
This is the first time we ever knew it to be said so from the judicial bench.—The thing is not new, however.

## The Use of Leaves.

Nature, which doeth all things well, scattered her leaves upon the ground, and thereby protects the roots of the trees. In an open field, a tree will sometimes die from the exposure of the ground if the roots run near the surface. Naked soil freezes deeply. In the woods there is seldom frost in the open field. This is in consequence, not of the collection of trees, which acts merely as a break to the wind, but very little guard against the frost—but on account of the leaves which cover the ground.—Now, leaves have a property which very few people are aware of. It is in the manner of their lying together. Being of a thin, flat form, they are capable of lying close together, like blankets—and that is what they are to the earth, protecting it from the cold, being non-conductors, as well as forming a covering.  
In those parts of a garden where the leaves of grape vines or shrubbery strewn the ground, plants are protected, while in the remainder all is barren. It is the leaves that have the virtue of preventing the frost. Some gardeners heap up with leaves their tender plants, and cover with brush or evergreen boughs to keep the wind from blowing away the leaves. This has been proved to be effectual in preserving from frost. Leaves do not only act as a mulch (and they are the best kind of mulch) and protection, but may be used as absorbents of manure. They are used to advantage in the compost heap, on the barn yard, but more especially in the stable, where they make a warm, dry bedding, and take up readily the urine and fluid parts of the excrement, and yield to a crumbling state, which is an advantage over straw.  
As to obtaining the leaves, there is little difficulty. Our country in the main is a wooded country. The forest floor is thickly covered with leaves, often lying in heaps. Here is the great source whence the leaves may be obtained, and to any desirable extent, raked together and carried home in a large wagon box. How much preferable is this to saw-dust, which absorbs but little, being already charged with moisture. The leaves are dry, their pores open like so many mouths to take in the enriching matter. Here is no expense—only the little trouble of securing the leaves. Besides, there is fertility in leaves. Our rich muck-beds are formed of them and their kindred, the grass and weeds.  
A mulch of leaves applied in the Fall to our orchards, packed and secured by the rains and snows, makes the very best mulch in the world. Saw-dust has its further objection in the acid it contains. It sours, and thus hurts the ground. The same may be said of recent tan bark. Straw is good; chaff is better; but the moisture is permitted to escape more readily through the earth through leaves, which will pack close, and are yet porous, retaining the moisture. Leaves will eventually be of great importance in farming. Use them now.—*Rural World.*

## Curiosities of Eating.

An old beau, formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after this he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing all the next day. He died at the age of seventy.  
A lady of culture, refinement and unusual powers of observation and comparison became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.  
A distinguished Judge of the United States Court observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis has shown that they abound in the heat-forming principle; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.  
During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco, and spirits. It has also been often observed in New York, by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meal and flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their apparent extravagance and improvidence, the cry universally was, in both cases, identical; their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of tea, tobacco, or liquor, would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else.—Scientific men express the idea by saying: "Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues; in other words, it gives fuel to the flame of life, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body."  
If a person gets into the habit of taking a lunch between the breakfast and dinner, he will soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating is a mere habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

## A Word for Newspapers.

Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising, &c., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meager sum they pay for their support. Besides, every public-spirited citizen has a laudable pride of having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.  
A good-looking, thriving sheet helps to sell property, gives character to the locality, and in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If, from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account until you are satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity, either, but because you feel a necessity to support it. The local press is the "power that moves the people."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## UNDERSOLD

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## Spelling and Punctuation.

It is amusing at the present time to see in a newspaper a request that the contributors spell their words correctly and punctuate properly. So far as our observation extends, good spellers are the scarcest article above ground. A contemporary says: "Twenty-five years ago, correct spelling among contributors to the press was fashionable, but it is not so now." We venture to say that fifty per cent of the writers now-a-days take no pains whatever to avoid orthographical blunders. In punctuation they don't know the difference between a period and a fly-speck! They don't know the difference between a colon and two fly-specks! They suppose that a comma is but a crooked and accidental extension of the aforesaid fly-speck! They have an idea—some of them—that a semicolon is a fanciful combination of a perfect fly-speck with another accidental extension! They imagine that a parenthesis is composed of a couple of semi-lunar fly-specks. With them a dash is a horizontal fly-speck; an exclamation point a vertical fly-speck with a rotund dab beneath it; an interrogation point a spiral fly-speck standing on a sphere made of the same material. Quotation marks are nothing but accidental extensions. It is all fly-specks. The whole system of pointing in composition is nothing but an aggregation of accidental specks.

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Again, with regard to vegetables.—Something beyond an agreeable flavor is given to soup by their addition. Carrots, turnips, etc., contain a large quantity of potash, by the exclusion of which from our food it would be easy to create unsightly skin complaints. On this account, the water in which such vegetables are boiled should not be thrown down the sink.  
A REMARKABLE DECISION.—In New Orleans lately, Judge Duplantier decided that the value of a pew in church might depend in a great degree on the "legitimate pride of the father to establish a gifted daughter with the benefit to be derived from the conspicuous position in question."  
This is the first time we ever knew it to be said so from the judicial bench.—The thing is not new, however.

## The Use of Leaves.

Nature, which doeth all things well, scattered her leaves upon the ground, and thereby protects the roots of the trees. In an open field, a tree will sometimes die from the exposure of the ground if the roots run near the surface. Naked soil freezes deeply. In the woods there is seldom frost in the open field. This is in consequence, not of the collection of trees, which acts merely as a break to the wind, but very little guard against the frost—but on account of the leaves which cover the ground.—Now, leaves have a property which very few people are aware of. It is in the manner of their lying together. Being of a thin, flat form, they are capable of lying close together, like blankets—and that is what they are to the earth, protecting it from the cold, being non-conductors, as well as forming a covering.  
In those parts of a garden where the leaves of grape vines or shrubbery strewn the ground, plants are protected, while in the remainder all is barren. It is the leaves that have the virtue of preventing the frost. Some gardeners heap up with leaves their tender plants, and cover with brush or evergreen boughs to keep the wind from blowing away the leaves. This has been proved to be effectual in preserving from frost. Leaves do not only act as a mulch (and they are the best kind of mulch) and protection, but may be used as absorbents of manure. They are used to advantage in the compost heap, on the barn yard, but more especially in the stable, where they make a warm, dry bedding, and take up readily the urine and fluid parts of the excrement, and yield to a crumbling state, which is an advantage over straw.  
As to obtaining the leaves, there is little difficulty. Our country in the main is a wooded country. The forest floor is thickly covered with leaves, often lying in heaps. Here is the great source whence the leaves may be obtained, and to any desirable extent, raked together and carried home in a large wagon box. How much preferable is this to saw-dust, which absorbs but little, being already charged with moisture. The leaves are dry, their pores open like so many mouths to take in the enriching matter. Here is no expense—only the little trouble of securing the leaves. Besides, there is fertility in leaves. Our rich muck-beds are formed of them and their kindred, the grass and weeds.  
A mulch of leaves applied in the Fall to our orchards, packed and secured by the rains and snows, makes the very best mulch in the world. Saw-dust has its further objection in the acid it contains. It sours, and thus hurts the ground. The same may be said of recent tan bark. Straw is good; chaff is better; but the moisture is permitted to escape more readily through the earth through leaves, which will pack close, and are yet porous, retaining the moisture. Leaves will eventually be of great importance in farming. Use them now.—*Rural World.*

## Curiosities of Eating.

An old beau, formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after this he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing all the next day. He died at the age of seventy.  
A lady of culture, refinement and unusual powers of observation and comparison became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.  
A distinguished Judge of the United States Court observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis has shown that they abound in the heat-forming principle; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.  
During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco, and spirits. It has also been often observed in New York, by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meal and flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their apparent extravagance and improvidence, the cry universally was, in both cases, identical; their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of tea, tobacco, or liquor, would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else.—Scientific men express the idea by saying: "Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues; in other words, it gives fuel to the flame of life, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body."  
If a person gets into the habit of taking a lunch between the breakfast and dinner, he will soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating is a mere habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

## A Word for Newspapers.

Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising, &c., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meager sum they pay for their support. Besides, every public-spirited citizen has a laudable pride of having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.  
A good-looking, thriving sheet helps to sell property, gives character to the locality, and in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If, from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account until you are satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity, either, but because you feel a necessity to support it. The local press is the "power that moves the people."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

# The Cholera—How to avoid it.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Commissioners of Health of the city of New York to publish such information as may be of use to the people at large in view of the anticipated approach of an epidemic of cholera, would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the following statement of facts, and beg their careful consideration of the suggestions and advice:

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause and mode of propagation of the cholera, all now agree in their observations in this acknowledged fact: That its greatest ravages and most fearful mortality is among the filthy, the vicious, and the destitute, and in fact it is almost confined to the imprudent, the intemperate, and those who injure themselves by taking improper medicines.

Cleanliness, therefore, is of the first importance, both of your person and of your premises, particularly your yards, sinks, privies, and cesspools, where fresh chloride of lime should be daily sprinkled, and the adjoining walls and fences surrounding them repeatedly whitewashed.

Be careful that there is no stagnant water either in your cellars or yards, and if your basements are damp use fires in them frequently to burn up the foul air, and cause a more perfect ventilation.

Remove all garbage at least once a day, and twice if possible, and permit nothing to remain on the premises to undergo decomposition.

Keep your houses well ventilated.

Be temperate in all things, both in eating and drinking. Be temperate in exercise, in labor, both physical and mental. Keep good hours. Take proper food in reasonable quantities at proper times. Plainly cooked meats, with boiled bread, and thoroughly-cooked potatoes, should form the ordinary base of diet.

Abstain from all unripe fruits, and stale or partially decayed vegetables.

But, above all, avoid excess in intoxicating drinks of every kind.

Wear flannel next the skin, and at all times maintain the natural temperature of the body by a sufficient amount of clothing. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and if accidentally exposed to a storm, remove your wet boots and clothes as soon as possible.

The cholera is not the necessarily fatal disease which it is commonly believed to be, but is a disease that is both preventable and curable. It is always preceded by symptoms of languor and debility with diarrhoea, and in this stage is almost always curable; but if neglected at this period and the diarrhoea permitted to continue unless allayed comes on, it is then almost always fatal.

At the very commencement of the disease go to bed and stay there until you are well, with warm flannel around the body, warm bricks or bottles of hot water to the feet if necessary, and if there is a tendency to vomit apply a mustard plaster over the stomach. If you have not got a bed lie down on the floor and keep yourself warm; but by all means retain the horizontal position all the time, not even getting up to attend to the evacuations, but use a bedpan or other convenience for that purpose, and immediately send for some qualified physician for advice. But above all things abstain from taking any of the advertised nostrums that will flood the city, and swallow no medicine unless prescribed by a competent physician.

The Commissioners of Health are doing all in their power for the purification of the city and the protection of the people—but it must be evident to all that they cannot do everything—and world, therefore, respectfully call upon their fellow citizens to co-operate with them in every possible way in their power.

Sources of filth and impurity may exist without the knowledge of the public authorities, and every citizen should feel the necessity of keeping a watchful supervision over his own premises, and when individual efforts are inadequate for their removal, they should call upon the Board for aid and assistance.

**Bear and despatch** are the great sources of danger in all epidemics, and more especially so in cholera than in any other.

While therefore we would urge upon all our citizens the use of every prudent and precautionary measure, let them preserve a calm and composed state of mind, a cheerful heart, and dispel all fear; and by a confident trust in an all-wise and merciful Providence, we can reasonably hope to escape this scourge, if we implicitly obey his laws.

**LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.**  
Resident Physician.

**Great Explosion of Gas in London.**

A frightful and very destructive explosion occurred at the works of the London Gaslight Company, October 31st. The works consisted of a long building known as retort houses, two gas-holders nearly 150 feet in diameter, and a water-house, the latter situated between the gas holders. The company were engaged in the construction of other buildings, and a large number of workmen were employed about the premises at the moment of the explosion. The initial point of the explosion was one of the gas-holders, which contained, at the moment, not less than 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The effect of it was to blow the whole of the new building to pieces, leaving scarcely one brick upon another, and to rouse and badly shatter all the houses for a considerable distance on both sides of the works. Ten or twelve of the workmen were killed instantly, and fifteen or twenty others were removed from the scene of the explosion, and some of the injured were severely hurt.

The iron columns which supported it were thrown in heaps and twisted in a manner showing the terrific force of the explosion. The concussion was so great as to be felt to a long distance, and caused people to rush out of their houses in the belief that an earthquake had occurred.

The cause of the explosion was a mystery to all connected with the works, and appears to have upset all previous theories with regard to the explosion of gas. From the excellent manner in which the works were constructed, and the care exercised in their arrangement, the explosion is believed to have been of a character which might occur in any private house.

**The Eight Hour System.**

It eight hours be established as a day's work, and the present wages for ten hours continue to be paid, just exactly as production is thereby diminished, the employer will mark up the price of his goods, and as a consequence the purchasing power of the money of the laborer will be reduced, and what he has gained at one end he will lose at the other, in the enhanced cost of living. That is, if the effect of the eight hours system shall be to reduce the amount of the work done, it is plain that the workmen must either charge less wages for the less work, or pay dearer for what they purchase and consume.

As to the question whether laboring men can live comfortably on the proceeds of eight hours per day, that depends on circumstances—that is, it depends on themselves. Thousands of men in this city spend more than one-fifth of their ten hours' earning on things that do them no good morally or physically. We do not believe that on the proceeds of eight hours' work a man can afford to spend as much money on liquors, cigars, theaters, minstrels, shows and billiards as on the proceeds of ten hours' work. But we do believe that the proceeds of eight hours' labor, properly expended, will comfortably support a man and enable him to purchase all the books his increased leisure will afford him time to peruse—if he has any inclination for such pursuits. We believe that by reason of the great improvements in labor-saving machinery, mechanics and farmers can live as well and enjoy as many comforts on eight hours' work: and we also believe the time will come when six hours' work will decently support a laboring man and his family.

Any man who thinks he is now working too many hours, and can support himself upon the production of eight hours per day, has only to make the experiment. Let him begin at eight in the morning and quit at five in the evening. If he shows that he can do as much work in the eight hours as other men do in ten, he is entitled to as much wages; but if he can only do four-fifths as much work, of course he earns but four-fifths as much wages, and what is the use of dodging or denying this fact?

If a man finds that eight hours' production will support him and his family, let him work but eight hours. But we insist that demagogues shall not stuff him with the absurd notion that he can earn 100 per cent of wages for 80 per cent of work, or that the employer does not charge for his goods whatever it costs to produce them; or that the workmen charge for making those goods; or that short work and high wages do not make dear goods, and thereby reduce the purchasing power of money.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**They Voted Against It—Why?**

It is generally conceded that the returned soldiers of Wisconsin voted against the proposed amendment of our State Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to negroes, and the patriotism of the soldiers in doing so will not be denied.

How happened it that the soldiers voted unanimously against the dominant party on this question? It is certainly not because they were "copperheads," or because of any want of intelligence and patriotism among the soldiers. Nevertheless there was a reason for their action, and we apprehend that it is a reason which is worthy of the consideration of Northern electors generally.

Most of our returned soldiers enlisted for the war four years ago, and served during the whole or a longer portion of the time of the war. During that time they saw more and learned more of the African race than during all the preceding years of their residence at home. By the camp-fire, on the march, and in battle, they were afforded opportunities to study the true character of that race, and to comprehend the practical qualifications of the negro for exercising the right of self-government. It certainly is not unfair to infer that the information thus obtained by our soldiers, is the cause of their subsequent unanimity in voting against negro suffrage at the ballot box.

Such being the case, ought not the people of the North, who have less practical knowledge upon the subject, to hesitate before attempting to force negro suffrage upon the rebellious States as a condition of the restoration of the Union?

**NEW PLAN FOR AN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—A Mr. Allen, of England, has got up a new plan for a telegraph cable, which a company propose to lay, first, six hundred miles from London to Oporto, to try its working. If it works well, they will continue the line to the Azores, nine hundred miles; and thence to Halifax, fourteen hundred miles; making in all two thousand nine hundred miles. Allen's cable will weigh but one-quarter as much as that which the Great Eastern recently left buoyed in the Atlantic ocean; it may be paid out more easily; is less difficult to stow and handle, and costs so much less than the Company who undertake to lay it have put their stock at £600,000—the capital of the old Company is now £1,035,000. The diameter of the old Company's cable is one and one tenth inches; Allen's is only five eighths of an inch. It is claimed, moreover, that the latter will transmit fifty per cent. more words than the former. It is left for the Yankees to make an improvement on this, with an office in the United States, instead of the British Provinces.

The *Herald's* Berlin letter says movements are in progress in Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin to raise funds in aid of the colored people of the United States. It is thought a large sum will be raised in Germany.

# The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 24. 1865.

We invite the attention of E. B. Ward and the *Detroit Advertiser and Tribune*, to the fact that an association has been organized in New York City with the name of "American Free Trade League," and that such "League" is not a Democratic organization under another name, but is composed of Republican wheel-horses, of men who have furnished the brains, and vigor, and life, to a great extent, of the Republican party. Wm. C. Bryant, of the *New York Evening Post*, who ranks first among editors, poets, scholars, and politicians, and who, when he left the Democratic party upon the old "free soil" issue, carried with him more strength in intellect and numbers than any one man who has gone out on our ranks, is the President of this new "League." Mr. Bryant has associated with him as Vice Presidents, such men as DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, LUCIUS ROBINSON, ISAAC H. BAILEY, and ALFRED PEARL. These men are evidently heretics, as Mr. Ward or the *Tribune* will readily see by reading the following articles from their creed:

The League holds that men should have the right to exercise their industry, to dispose of its fruits in any market which to them shall seem best, and with the proceeds to buy whatever and wherever they please.

It protests against the "paternal" interference of government with private pursuits, being convinced that the less government is felt and seen the better for all concerned.

It believes that "protection" to the producer is robbery of the consumer, with the added hypocrisy of pretending to look after the latter's interest.

This denial of the divine right of the manufacturer to be protected against all competition,—even to prohibition, like the paper manufacturers,—to buy cheap and sell dear, while the farmer and producer must sell cheap and buy dear, will never do. These free-traders must be rebuked. Produce another column leader, Mr. *Tribune*; write another pamphlet, Mr. Ward, and employ a corps of boys to distribute it on all the railroad trains in the West, that the great producing classes may be warned in season, and not give ear to the siren song of Messrs. BRYANT & Co.

And, then, if free-trade is to be established, how is the national debt to be paid? Is the "Free Trade League" a rebel repudiation concern?

It requires the ratification or concurrence of three-fourths of the States to secure the incorporation of the amendatory article, passed by the last Congress, as part of the constitution.—Including the two Virginias, and rejecting the radical theory that the Southern States actually did go out, and now are out of the Union, there are thirty-six States, making it necessary to secure the ratification of the amendment by twenty-seven States. Counting South Carolina, which we consider a "State" though the destructive radicals do not, twenty-five States have already formally adopted the amendment, and when two more shall have adopted it, whatever of slavery survived the emancipation proclamation will be legally abolished. We say legally, for we do not hold to the theory of those ultra Democrats—the colleagues or complement of the radicals—who deny the right of Congress to enact the amendment in question.—New Jersey is counted upon to reverse her rejection of the amendment, but we conceive that this will hardly be necessary, for the most of the Southern States are certain to follow the example of South Carolina. The sooner the better, both for the South and the Union.

**The Price of Dry Goods.**

The New York *Dry Goods Reporter* discourses in this wise: "Slow and sure have foreign goods been finding their way into the channels of consumption during the past four months, even under the high tariff, and we cannot arrive at the conclusion that these goods have been fetched here to sell at a loss, but we can form an opinion that domestic producers have been realizing large profits, and now if they desire to retain that hold upon the market which they have gained during the past three years, then we say they had much better sink a portion of the profits and give the people at large cheaper goods. We want no war prices any longer. It will not do to tell us that hands are on a strike, and labor and everything is higher than ever. This language sounds strange now a-days, yet we have the news from New England, that the Millville Mill is closed, as the operatives are on a strike for an advanced salary of 10 per cent.

The fact of the matter is, prices of all cottons and most woollens have been too high this season, but we cannot hold manufacturers or their agents to account for this, as many styles appeared comparatively low, until an active demand and a great scarcity of goods carried prices to unbounded limits, contrary to our wishes. This completely checked consumption, as we predicted, and we are now forced to suffer the consequences. We must therefore go back to the normal condition of things—to rates sufficiently low to inspire the trade with confidence that prices will have touched bottom, and until we do this, business will remain sluggish even though the whole country needed goods. Recently we have been approaching this state of things very fast, and already prices of some styles have fallen to figures sufficiently tempting to invite custom, even in November, which always, till last year, was known to be a dull month.

**Japanese Families.**

Every house in Japan seemed to be overrun with children, in some of which I counted ten or a dozen, and all of about the same size! The birds in a nest, the chickens in a coop, the frogs in a pond, are not more compact and crowded than these human bee-hives seem to be, and I may add, or more happy.—The average number of the inmates of each house in Japan is estimated at between thirty and forty! They eat but little meat except fish, which about in their waters, both in the bays and in the sea, and are easily procured, as well as fine. A gentleman told me that he believed, from his most careful observation, not above one in fifty of the people ever eat any other animal food.—*Mason.*

**Railway Luxury.**

A new railway carriage is about being introduced on the Nicholas Railway, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, Russia. In addition to a handsomely furnished saloon and smoking-chamber, each carriage comprises a series of smaller apartments, opening on both sides of a corridor. The sofas, ottomans and cushions of the day time, are at night converted into beds, mattresses, pillows, &c., so that the passengers can sleep with all the comforts of home. There are, of course, separate divisions for ladies and gentlemen; and when the travelers wake in the morning, they find their clothes brushed and folded by the attendants, and all the arrangements for washing and dressing ready for use.

**The Southern Congressmen.**—The *Richmond Republic*, which claims to be the only Union paper in Richmond, in a leading editorial, says: "We believe the Southern Congressional delegation will unanimously present their credentials, and stand aloof if the house is organized without them, and if the debate threatens to be protracted and excited, they will leave the Capitol and await at their homes for Congress to send for them, before they trouble them again."

The city of Jackson, by the almost unanimous vote of 154 to 6, has determined to loan its credit to the extent of \$50,000 to the Grand River Valley Railway Company. We admire the spirit and "vim" of our Jackson neighbors, but then it does seem to us that the vote announced is a very meager one on which to create a debt of \$50,000, which we take it for granted the city must eventually pay. We say pay, for not one dollar in ten of the loans being made to railway companies in our State, by towns, cities, and counties, will ever be paid back to them, except in the benefits they will derive from the building and operation of the roads. Counties without railroad facilities can afford to be liberal to companies proposing to furnish them, but it would meet the issue more plainly to abandon the idea of loaning, and give what is given, outright. Besides, the contracting of large corporate debts by so small a vote as that at Jackson is a very dangerous policy for any city to pursue.

**JOHN P. SIMMONS**—of Washington County, the report says—was convicted in the United States Court a few days ago on an indictment for smuggling. SIMMONS, accompanied by his son eighteen years old, crossed from Detroit to Windsor, and the father purchased an overcoat which his son put on and wore back. The coat was seized by an officer on the return, and the prosecution commenced. SIMMONS relied for his defense upon the clause of the statute exempting "wearing apparel in actual use" and other personal effects from the payment of duty. Judge WILKINS charged the jury that the coat was not in "actual use" within the meaning of the law, and that parties had no right to go to Canada for the purpose of purchasing clothing, wear the same back, and avoid the duty. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. This decision will lessen the sales of the enterprising merchants of Windsor.

**THE PROBABLE BENEFIT OF THE WAR.**—While the negroes were held in servitude, their masters were interested in taking good care of them, and the negroes multiplied. The war has freed them from servitude, and freed their masters from the obligation to take care of them. We think the result will be that, from the antipathy of the races in their present relations, and the natural improvidence of the negro, that the negro race here, like the Indian, will disappear, mostly perish, and leave the white race in full possession of the territory and government of the United States.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

There are about 3,000 applications for First Lieutenantcies in the regular army.

The daily receipts of internal revenue have fallen off about half a million of dollars.

It is understood in Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend Congress, in his annual report, to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay off the National debt in about 30 years.

**Married.**

At the residence of J. D. Scheuerman, November 19th, by Rev. A. E. Baldwin, Mr. L. S. BURLINGAME, of Ann Arbor, and Miss LORETTA M. DICKSON, of Battle Creek, Mich.

On Wednesday, 23d inst., by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, at the house of the parents of the bride, HIRSH McCONNELL, of Cincinnati, and CARRIE F. daughter of WILLIAM S. BROWN, of Ann Arbor.

At the residence of J. Jacobs, Esq., Whitmore Lake, November 23d, by Rev. A. E. Baldwin, Mr. ERASmus N. GILBERT, of Ann Arbor, and Miss KITTIE MURRAY, of Whitmore Lake.

**New Advertisements.**

**TAX RECEIPTS.**

Just printed on good paper, and for sale at this office. Township Treasurers are invited to send in their orders. ABERGEE, Nov. 16th, 1865.

**ELECTROPATHY!**

DR. S. PATON, the well known Electrotherapist and Physician of New York, will visit Ann Arbor professionally, Monday, Nov. 27th, and may be consulted (free of charge) at Ochs's Hotel, for a few weeks only. By Paton would likely state, that, by his treatment, which consists in the application of the differently modified currents of Electro-Magnetical and Galvanic, as indicated, he is enabled to cure all chronic diseases, or to relieve and to test the worst cases. The special claims of this new practice are, that it is based upon the principles of an agent more nearly allied to vitality than any other agent known to exist in the universe.—This is the greatest boon the present age can receive, and is not painful, nor in any case injurious. (The Dr. will dispense charity.) 1035

**Prints & Delaines Lower.**

A LARGE LOT OF NEW STYLES.

At much lower prices. At 2m1036.

**C. H. MILLENS.**

Florida Reconstructed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The President to-day received the following telegram from Gov. Marvin, of Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 18.

The Convention has annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, and declared that all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and that no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness in account of color, in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned. It has repudiated the State debt contracted in support of the rebellion, amended the Constitution in other respects, and adjourned.

(Signed) Wm. MARVIN, Prov. Gov.

The Mont Genis Tunnel.

A correspondent of an English paper says: "I am in a position to send you some recent special information with respect to this important work. On the Italian side, the average daily advance was 6 feet 6 inches in the first half of 1863; and in the second half of that year 4 feet 7 inches. In the first quarter of 1864, the average daily advance was 4 feet 6 3/4 inches; in the second quarter, 5 feet 2 inches; in the third quarter, 6 feet 4 inches; in the fourth quarter, 6 feet 7 inches; in the first quarter of 1865, 7 feet; and in the second quarter 6 feet 10 1/2 inches. In 1863 the average daily advance at the French side was 3 feet 10 1/2 inches; in the first quarter of 1864, 4 feet 1 1/2 inch; in the second quarter, 3 feet 9 inches; in the third quarter, 4 feet 5 inches; in the fourth quarter, 4 feet 9 inches; in the first quarter of 1865, 5 feet 6 inches; and in the second quarter, 7 feet 1 inch. At the close of June a total distance of 16,912 feet had been pierced, and by January, 1870, the whole tunnel is expected—if no unforeseen difficulties arise—to be carried out.

**ADJOURNING CONGRESS TO PHILADELPHIA.**—The following is from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*:

Owing to the unprecedented and extortionate demands of hotel-keepers and house owners here, quite a number of Congressmen have engaged apartments for the next session in Baltimore, where the price of living and room rent are one-eighth part of Washington rents. A party of members now here and unable to get quarters for anything like their Congressional pay, have determined to get by resolution the question of adjourning the coming session to Philadelphia immediately after its organization, and the project has the promised support of every member who has been consulted.

**Estate of Michael Vaughan.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Vaughan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Michael Walsh, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said office, purporting to be the will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor or administrator thereof, it is ordered, that said petition be heard on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said office, at which time all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Estate of Margaret Vaughan.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Margaret Vaughan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Michael Walsh, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said office, purporting to be the will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor or administrator thereof, it is ordered, that said petition be heard on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said office, at which time all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Estate of Thomas Wood.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Wood, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John C. Wood, praying that the dowry of Harriet Wood, in the real estate thereof said deceased died as well, may be assigned to her.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be set apart for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Estate of Sarah Fitch.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Sarah Fitch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philip Bach, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said office, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor or administrator thereof, it is ordered, that said petition be heard on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said office, at which time all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Estate of Sarah Fitch.**

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Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Sarah Fitch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philip Bach, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said office, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor or administrator thereof, it is ordered, that said petition be heard on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said office, at which time all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Real Estate for Sale.**

IN the matter of the Estate of Harriet I. Briggs, late of Ann Arbor, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, in said office, of said estate, said order was read by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1865, there is to be sold at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate: Lot four in block two South of Range Street East, in the City of Ann Arbor, containing the sixth part of an acre. Dated, October 23rd, A. D. 1865.

FANNY LEACH, Administratrix. ANNE GILES. 2m1036

**Estate of Jacob J. Renner.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, made on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jacob J. Renner, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors whose claims are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for the settlement of said estate, on or before the nineteenth day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of February, and Saturday, the nineteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. Dated, Ann Arbor, November 20th, 1865. 1036f

**TAKEN UP!**

Come into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of September, one HERB GALE, with white hair. The owner is required to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MCINTYRE. Northfield, Nov. 23d, 1865. 0w1036

**NEW CARPETS.**

—AND—

**OIL CLOTHS!**

—B-A-T—

**C. H. MILLENS.**

**I AM OPENING THIS WEEK**

NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW CLOAKS & TRIMMINGS,  
NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW HOSIERY & GLOVES,  
NEW WOOLEN GOODS,  
BROAD CLOTHS, BEAVERS,  
CASSIMERES & CLOAKINGS,  
CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.  
NEW STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES.

**C. H. MILLEN.**  
2m1036.

**Estate of Knapp—Minors.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth B. Knapp and John William Knapp, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philip Bach, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said office, purporting to be the will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor or administrator thereof, it is ordered, that said petition be heard on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said office, at which time all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Estate of Michael Vaughan.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Vaughan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Michael Walsh, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said office, purporting to be the will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor or administrator thereof, it is ordered, that said petition be heard on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said office, at which time all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 2m1036

**Real Estate for Sale.**

IN the matter of the Estate of Henry W. Babcock, D. D. Babcock, and D. L. Babcock, minors. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, in said office, of said estate, said order was read by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1865, there is to be sold at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate: Lot four in block two South of Range Street East, in the City of Ann Arbor, containing the sixth part of an acre. Dated, October 23rd, A. D. 1865.

FANNY LEACH, Administratrix. ANNE GILES. 2m1036

**Chancery Notice.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Before Hon. E. Lawrence, Circuit Judge at Chambers, at the City of Ann Arbor, on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1865.

Lucinda Larson, vs. Oliver Larson.

It is satisfactorily appearing by affidavit, that the Defendant in this suit, Oliver Larson, resides out of the State: On motion of B. F. Craiger, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, it is ordered that the said Defendant be summoned to appear, on or before the fifth day of December next, in person or by attorney, to defend in this cause, or to file a written answer thereto, together with a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, and that in case of his appearance, he shall be held to answer to the Complaint, and in default thereof, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to defend in this cause, and to have admitted the facts therein set forth, and that he may be appointed Counsel for the Plaintiff, and that the said publication be continued in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this Order to be personally on the said Defendant, Oliver Larson, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

(A true copy.) B. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge. B. F. CRAIGER, Solicitor for Plaintiff. 1036

**PRICES DOWN!**

**C. H. MILLEN**

Has returned from New York with the

**Second Large Invoice**

—OF—

**FALL AND WINTER**

**GOODS!**

**COTTON GOODS**

OF ALL KINDS, ARE

REDUCED IN PRICE!

**ALL DRESS GOODS LOWER!**

—OF—

**CALL & SEE.**

**C. H. MILLEN.**  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 23d, 1865. 2m1036

**LOOK AT THE GREAT VARIETY**

—OF—

**ELEGANT DRESS GOODS!**

Just received at

**C. H. MILLENS.**  
2m1036.

**JUST OPENED!**

**A Mammoth Stock**

OF

**WINTER GOODS!**

At the Corner Store of

**P. BACH,**

including

CASSIMERES,  
CLOTHS,  
FLANNELS,  
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,  
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS,  
COTTONS,  
DOMESTICS,  
GROCERIES,  
&c., &c.

Call and

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & G. State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in these cities...

Another prominent citizen has departed. Hon. SYLVESTER ABEL, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died at noon on Friday last, and on Sunday afternoon was carried to the grave...

Whereas, By the death of SYLVESTER ABEL, which occurred in this city on Friday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1885, the Bar of Washtenaw County has lost one of its oldest members...

Whereas, It is meet and proper that we, his surviving brethren of the Bar, bound as we were to him by feelings of attachment and regard...

Resolved, That while we deplore the stroke of death which has taken him from our midst, we recur with pride and pleasure to the excellent qualities of head and heart which made, through many years, each individual of the community in which he lived his friend...

Resolved, That we tender to the relations of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy over their bereavement, and that the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw be requested to transmit to the aged father of the deceased a copy of these Resolutions...

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, at its next session, with the request that they be spread upon the journal of the Court.

The Common Council passed an ordinance on Monday evening last, extending the fire limits down Detroit Street to the Railroad, and also prohibiting the erection of blacksmith shops, and some other buildings not definitely named, on lots fronting or coming on the Square, Detroit Street, &c.

The M. E. Church was crowded almost to subjection on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of the appearance of the Rev. J. S. ABBOTT before the Students Lecture Association.

A girl named Laura Sisson, was found dead in the Lower Town Cemetery, on Monday afternoon.

The December number of Godey's Lady's Book is a capital one. The illustrations are numerous, just fitted to the season and in the highest style of art.

The popular favorite, Marion Harland, will commence "Ripsh's Idols," a new novel, in the January number. Now is the time to subscribe.

Part 11, of the Rebellion Record has very fine steel portraits of Gen. A. P. Hill (rebel), and Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith.

Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, has circumvented the turkeys—who were inclined to high prices—by taking up his appointment for Thanksgiving and selecting the day named by the President.

D. CHAMBER, Esq., has been appointed Agent of the old Aetna Insurance Company, known by all men to be one of the heaviest and best in the country.

P. BACH has just opened a new stock of choice and seasonable goods, and offers great inducements to buyers.

C. H. MILLEN has just opened one of the largest and choicest stocks of Goods ever brought to our city.

Sanitary Regulations.

Our city authorities seem to be in earnest in their efforts to guard our beautiful city against the ravages of the cholera, which promises to make a devastating progress through our land next year...

We, therefore, cheerfully give place to the following proclamation by the Mayor:

A PROCLAMATION. To the Citizens of Ann Arbor: WHEREAS, It has become certain that our land is again visited by that terrible scourge...

WHEREAS, It is meet and proper that we, his surviving brethren of the Bar, bound as we were to him by feelings of attachment and regard...

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, at its next session, with the request that they be spread upon the journal of the Court.

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A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED BY A LITTLE OF THIS REMEDY.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking...

LET US BE MERCIFUL TO OURSELVES. The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskers? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face or chin, or hair on bald heads...

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes.

A CARD TO INVALIDS. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs...

A NEAT PAMPHLET. Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons can be procured by all who desire them, free of charge.

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT. So is a good Physician by his Specialized Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR! From South America. A NEAT PAMPHLET.

NEW GOODS! IMMENSE ARRIVAL. A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!

FURNISHING GOODS, CASSIMERES, Cloths, Satinets, &c., DOMESTICS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

Crockery, GROCERIES, &c., MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

THE GERMAN FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

BLISS & HILL

Have just received A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS which they are selling at REDUCED PRICES

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. Please Give Them a Call!

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY, REPAIRED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

At the old stand of C. BLISS, East side of Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Old and young should use STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world. STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

Dispepsia Permanently Cured! DR. SHILDEN'S DYSPEPSIC TROCHES not only give immediate relief, but are sure to effect a permanent cure in Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

THE GREAT WARDROBE, No. 2, FRANKLIN BLOCK, MILLER & BROWN.

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THE GREAT WARDROBE

In the field for FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

with the largest and best selected stock of CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Ever opened in ANN ARBOR. COMPETITION IN THE BACK GROUND.

THE GREAT WARDROBE determined to ahead in every respect, despite the wishes of a certain few, especially interested in the same business, and who predicted our downfall within three months.

BENEFIT THE PEOPLE and are bound to do so, and the support and encouragement we are receiving at their hands, is to us sufficient evidence that they do not mean to let a single day pass by unprofitably.

STOCK IN STORE, UNHEARD OF INDUCEMENTS. We feel free to say that it is not surpassed by any in the Entire State.

GOODS! The undersigned now offers the public THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN USE FOR DURABILITY, BEAUTY OF STYLE, and VARIETY OF WORK.

"STANDS UP HEAD." It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Runs the work both ways, takes four kinds of stitches, hemstitch, gaiters, braids, binds, quilts, gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD! Also a variety of the most beautiful PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES AND FRAMES in great variety, and pictures framed to order at short notice.

STITCHING NEATLY DONE TO ORDER. Also, on exhibition, the celebrated "WHEEL SEWING MACHINE," which took the premium at the Michigan State Fair, of 1884.

1865. CHANGE OF DATE. 1866. THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CABINET FURNITURE?

ever brought to this city, including SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, LOUNGES, BED ROOM SETS, CENTER TABLES, BUREAUS, CHAIRS, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and Mouldings, COFFINS, METALIC CASES, &c., &c.

and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We accept no second hand or inferior goods. Coffins kept constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. B. I must have money and respectfully request those indebted to call and fix up their old matters without delay.

O. M. MARTIN, Foot Rot in Sheep can be thoroughly cured by using WHITTEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP! It is just what it is represented to be, A PERFECT CURE.

Ask for Whittemore's Cure, and take no other. The following Certificate is a sample of the testimonials constantly being received:

RUTLAND, Vt., July 14th, 1866. F. W. WHITTEMORE, Esq. DEAR SIR: Having tried your Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, I would say for the benefit of Sheep Raisers that they should lose no time in procuring a bottle, as it certainly will cure the Foot Rot in less time and with less trouble than any preparation of Blue Vitriol or anything else I have ever used.

Yours, truly, LEGIS. BILLINGS. F. W. WHITTEMORE, Sole Proprietor, Clifton 4 corners, Columbia Co., N. Y. FOR SALE in Ann Arbor by EBERHACH & CO., 3rd Agents. 3rd 1026.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK, Standard History of the War. Containing a full, authentic and reliable account of the "great conflict" from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes. Splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes. This is just the book the people want. It presents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a national history, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circulars and our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 3rd 1026.

NOTICE!

Having decided to emigrate to a Western State, we offer our entire stock of

WESTERN STATE. WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES!

LEASE OF STORE, STORE FIXTURES, FOR SALE!

To any party wishing to go into business, a good chance is here offered. We have a good business establishment which is constantly increasing, of which fact we can give you positive evidence by buying, simple satisfaction.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, CALL AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the meantime we will sell any portion of our stock at much REDUCED RATES, to those in want of such goods, who will favor us with a call.

To those indebted to us, we would say, CALL AND SETTLE AT ONCE, as we do not propose to waste much time in the collection of outstanding debts; and to those whom we owe anything, call and get your Greenbacks.

N. B. COLE, A. D. E. SEYLER, Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1885. 76-247.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES, FRAMES, THREAD, SILK, TWIST, MACHINE OIL, &c.

The undersigned now offers the public THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN USE FOR DURABILITY, BEAUTY OF STYLE, and VARIETY OF WORK.

"STANDS UP HEAD." It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Runs the work both ways, takes four kinds of stitches, hemstitch, gaiters, braids, binds, quilts, gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.

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and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We accept no second hand or inferior goods. Coffins kept constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. B. I must have money and respectfully request those indebted to call and fix up their old matters without delay.

O. M. MARTIN, Foot Rot in Sheep can be thoroughly cured by using WHITTEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP! It is just what it is represented to be, A PERFECT CURE.

Ask for Whittemore's Cure, and take no other. The following Certificate is a sample of the testimonials constantly being received:

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